UNAIOV, Yu. F., kand. med. nauk, mayor med. sluzhby: KUZNETSOV, M.I., kand. biol. nauk; IAZUTYATSKIY, H.P., kapitan med. sluzhby.

Gesults of giving mass doses of vitamins to flying personnel under Arctic conditions. Voen.~med. zhur. no.1:69-71 Ja 159. (MIRA 12:3) (AVIATURE, dis. vitamin defic. in Arctic cond., prev. with massive vitamin ther. (Rus))

(VITAMIN DEFICIENCES, pref. & control in aviators in Arctic cond., prev. with massive vitamin ther. (Rus))

LALUZA, K.

"The New Brucellin RD and Tularemia M Allergens," by Yu. Parnas and K. Lazuza, Chair of Microbiology of the Medical Academy and the Department of Anthropzoonoses of the Institute of Rural Hygiene in Lublin, Poland, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 2, Feb 57, p 92

The following is the authors' abstract of an article submitted for publication 7 November 1956:

"To provide clinicians and epidemiologists assistance in the diagnosis of brucellosis and tularemia, we developed a new method of obtaining brucellosis and tularemia antigens. We have called the brucellosis allergen brucellin RD and the tularemia allergen, tularin M. Brucellin RD is obtained from virulent and immunogenic strains of Br.brucei var. bovis Nos. 24, 544, and 36 during the S-phase by breaking them down with ultrasound (2,800 kc/sec for 90 minutes at 30°C). Tularin M is obtained from S-phase strains of Past. tularensis in the same way.

"Illustration 1 [Photo No 270551] shows the Brucella culture before treatment with ultrasound; illustration 2 [Photo No 270552], after the action of ultrasound.

SuM. 1374

LALULA, IS.

"Illustration 3 [Photo No 270553] shows the normal tularemia culture, and illustration 4 [Photo No 270554] shows it after the action of the ultrasound (magnified 18,000 times).

"Brucellin RD and tularin M are only slightly toxic, sensitive, and highly specific allergens. Their use in conjunction with other diagnostic reactions significantly facilitates the detection of brucellosis and tularemia.

"Illustration 5 [Photo No 270555] shows the reaction to brucellin RD administered intracutaneously in a 0.1 ml dose (the Burnet test) to a brucellosis patient. Illustration 6 [Photo No 270556] shows the cutaneous allergic reaction to tularin M.

"We are also utilizing brucellin RD and tularin M for the vaccine therapy of brucellosis and tularemia." (\mathbf{U})

54M. 1374

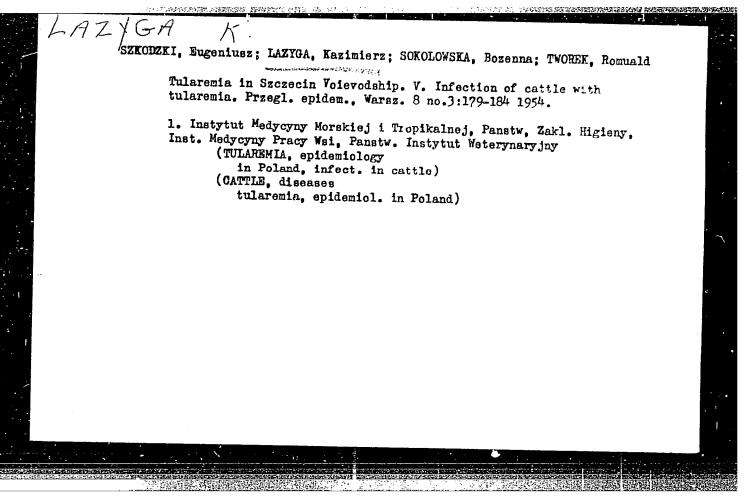
8 L 45674-66 EMT(m)/ EWT(m)/T SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/66/000/004/0012/0015 AUTHOR: Agafonov, A. V.; Osipov, L. N.; Rogov, S. P.; Uzunkoyan, P. N.; Finelonov, V. P.; Zhandanovskiv, N. B.; Perozhigina, I. Ya.; Kel'man, I. V.; Pisarchik, A. Afanas'yov, V. I.; Khavkin, V. A.; Laz'yan, N. G. O.G: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Petroleum Rofining (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel skiy institut po pererabotke nefti); Novokuybyshev Petroleum finery (Novokuybyshevskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod) TITLE: Experience with catalytic hydrocracking of vacuum distillate on the hydrofining assembly of the Novokuybyshev Petroleum Rofinery SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 4, 1966, 12-15 TOPIC TAGS: catalytic cracking, petroloum product, gas oil fraction, diesel fuel, gasoline ABSTRACT: The VIIINP has developed a variant of the process for producing diesel fuel involving one-step hydrocracking of sulfur-containing vacuum distillates on an alumir num-cobalt-molybdonum catalyst. The results of laboratory experiments with this variant were successfully applied at the experimental industrial hydrofining assembly of the Novkuybyshov Petroloum Refinery. The operation of the hydrocracking assembly is described. The feed stock for the plant hydrocracking was vacuum gas oil obtained from distillation of sulfur feed stock. Distillation of the hydrogenate produced: 665.644.2.048.51665.658.2 Card 1/2

L 45674-66

ACC NR: AP6023622

diesol oil which mot all the requirements of GOST 4749-49 for DL grade; a gasoline fraction characterized by a low sulfur content (0.002-0.03), a relatively heavy fractional composition (molting range 120-180°), and a low octane number (42), and is recommended as feed stock for catalytic reforming; the gaseous products methane (49.2 vt. %), ethane (29.4%), propane (17.8%) and butanes (3.65). The residue of the distillation of fuel fractions is recommended as feed stock for catalytic cracking. It is concluded that the hydrocracking of vacuum gas oil on the hydrofining assembly of NKNPZ confirmed the results of work carried out by the WNIINP on pilot plants for the purpose of designing high-capacity units. Orig. art. has: i figure and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003



SHALOBANOV, V.P., FAYGERBLYUM, G.A., LAZYK, N.F., inzh.

Trein dispatcher communications by high-frequency channels.
Avtom., telem. i sviaz' 2 no. 8:24-25 Ag '58. (HIRA 11;8)

1.Nechal'nik laboratorii signelizatsii i svyazi Dal'nevost' hnoy dorogi (for Shalobenov). 2. Starshiy inzhener laboratorii signelizatsii i svyazi Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi (for Faygenbluym).
3. Laboratoriya signelizatsii i svyazi Dal'nevostochnoy dorogi (for Lazyk).

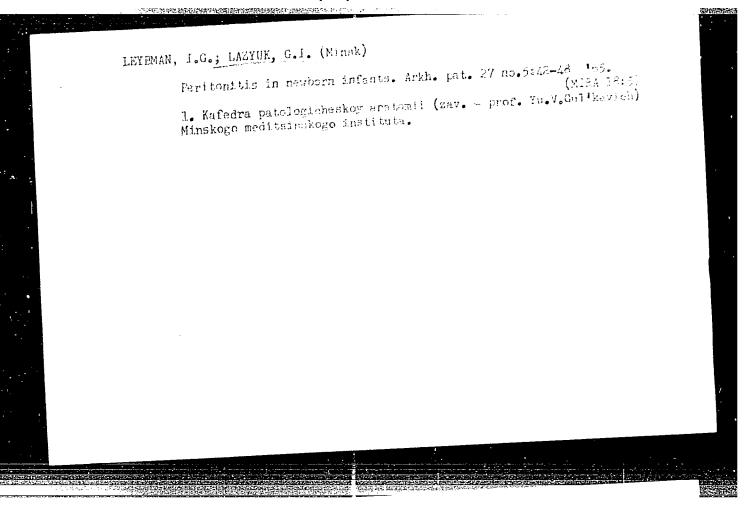
(Railroads--Communication systems)

GUL'KEVICH, Yu.V.; LAZYUK, G.I.; GUL'KEVICH, K.Yu.

The pathogenesis of abnormalities and the specificity of teratogenic action. Arkh. pat.22 no. 12:3-19 '60.

(DEFORMITIES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6"



SOSINA, A.M.; IAZTUK, I.I.

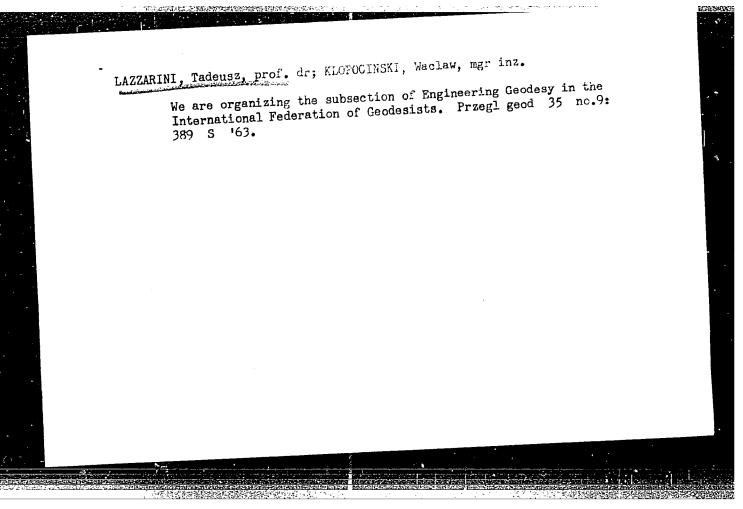
Incomplete ozteogenesis. Zdrav. Belor. 6 no.3:59-60 Mr '60.

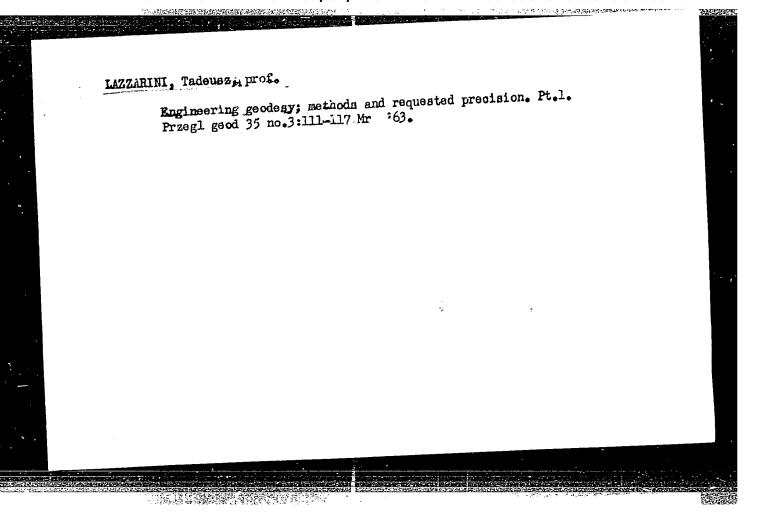
(MIRA 13:5)

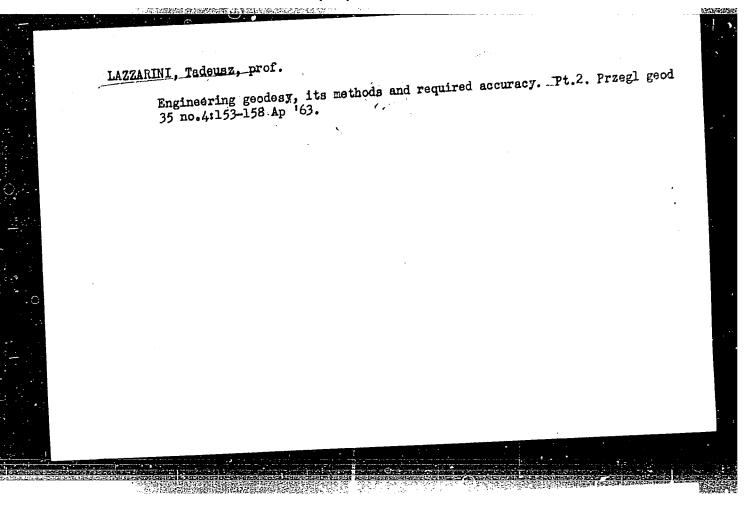
1. Iz Belorusskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta okhrany
materinstva i detstva.

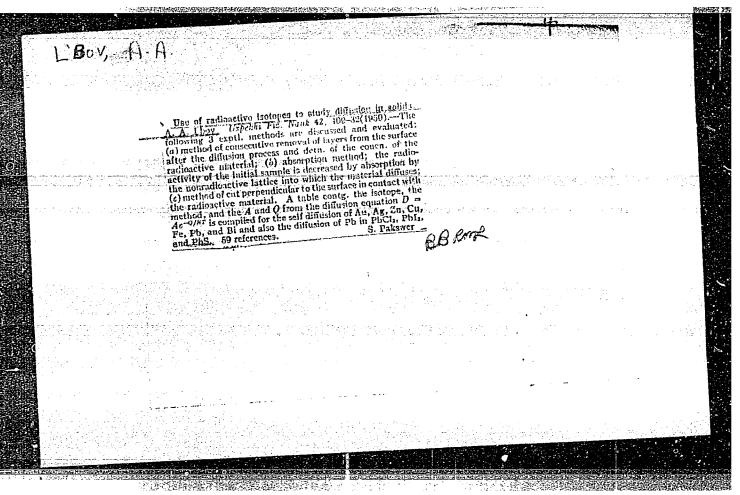
(OSTEOPSATHTROSIS)

(PNEUMONIA)









L'vov, A.A.

sov/89-5-4-9/24

AUTHORS:

Antropov, G. P., Zysin, Yu. A., Kovrizhnykh, A. A., Lbov, A. A.

TITLE:

Reaction Cross Section U238(n,2n)U237 With Neutrons of an Energy of 15 MeV (Secheniye reaktsii $U^{238}(n,2n)U^{237}$ na neytronakh

s energiyey 15 Mev)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 4, pp 456-457 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In 1952 σ was measured by the authors for $U^{238}(n,2n)U^{237}$ for $E_n = 15$ MeV as amounting to 1,5 \pm 0,2 b. As, in the meantime,

new values have been published which are in contradiction to

those mentioned, measurement was repeated in 1957.

A 4π -counter was used for measuring. The value 6π , 2n was measured from the activity of U^{237} and from the fission products of U^{238} , namely Mo⁹, Ba¹⁴⁰, Ce¹⁴¹. A value of 0,90 \pm 0,15 b was obtained by these measurements. This is in agreement with the value given in reference 1, but in strict contradiction of the value given in reference 2. Comparison with the results given in reference 4 leads to the conclusion that the value of 0,90 b is highly probable.

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

SOV/89-5-4-9/24 Reaction Cross Section $y^{238}(n,2n)y^{237}$ With Neutrons of an Energy of 15 MeV

N. P. Martynov, T. P. Timofeyeva, and N. V. Shuvanova participated in the work of chemical preparation. There are 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

April 17, 1958 SUBMITTED:

Card ?/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

21(7)

507/89-6-4-11/27

AUTHORS:

Lbov, A. A., Naumov,, I. I.

TITLE:

Radioactivation Analysis by Using Neutrons With an Energy of 14 Mev (Radioaktivatsionnyy analiz s primeneniyem ney-

tronov s energiyey 14 Mev)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 6, Nr 4, pp 468-470 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

1) a) The reaction $0^{16}(n,p)N^{16}$ was used for the purpose of determining small quantities of oxygen. The material to be investigated and several standard mixtures are fastened to a rotating disk and irradiated for 15 seconds with 14 Mevneutrons [D(T,n)He⁴-reaction]. Following this, measurement of activity is begun by means of an end-window counter. In the course of 1.5 minutes, activities are measured every 10 seconds, and by comparing the activities (sample mixtures on the one hand and standard mixtures on the other) it is possible to determine the oxygen content of the sample. In order to obtain equal measuring conditions the samples and the standard mixtures are pressed into tablets of 1 g weight and 21 mm diameter. In the case of a neutron flux of

 10^7 - 10^8 n/cm².s, a sensitivity of $\sim 0.1\%$ is obtained by this method. Measuring accuracy amounts to $\pm 10\%$. b) The second

Card 1/3

SOV/89-6-4-11/27 Radioactivation Analysis by Using Neutrons With an Energy of 14 Mev

possibility of determining oxygen is the following: Li⁶ is built into the samples to be investigated. These samples are irradiated in the reactor with a neutron flux of ~1.3.10 11 n/cm 2.s. The tritons liberated from the reaction Li⁶(n, α)T act upon 0¹⁶ and, according to the reaction 0¹⁶(T,n), produce the nucleus \mathbf{F}^{18} , the activity of which is measured. The sensitivity of this method was determined in dependence on the Li6-content and amounts to between 0.1 to 0.01%. 2) Similar methods were worked out for the purpose of determining silicon and phosphorus; the following reactions were used: $Si^{28}(n,p)Al^{28}$, $P^{31}(n,\alpha)Al^{28}$. The sum activity is measured. Without separating the Al²⁸, it is possible from the ratio of the various reaction cross sections, to determine the upper limit of the Si- and P-content of the samples. Sensitivity is about 0.01%. 3) In order to determine sulfur, chlorine and phosphorus in organic compounds and graphite, similar methods were developed, and the following reactions were used for this purpose:

Card 2/3

30V/89-6-4-11/27 Radioactivation Analysis by Using Neutrons With an Energy of 14 MeV

 $P^{31}(n,\gamma)P^{32}$, $Cl^{35}(n,\alpha)P^{32}$. The irradiation of 4 samples and 2 stendard mixtures takes 12 to 24 hours (neutron flux

2 stendard mixtures takes 12 to 24 hours (neutron 11ux 10⁸ to 5.10⁸ n/cm².sec). The exact process of determining P in crganic compounds is described. The accuracy of P-determination is about 0.01%. The use of high-intensity 14 Mev neutron sources such as are today available makes it possible to increase the sensitivity of determination by 2 to 3 orders of magnitude. Yu. A. Zysin gave valuable advice and also discussed the results obtained. There are 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1958

Card 3/3

VLASOV, V.A.; ZYSIN, Yu.A.; KIRIN, I.S.; LBOV, A.A.; OSEYAYEVA, L.I.; SEL'CHENKOV, L.I.

[Yield of certain fragments in Th²³² fission by 14.3 Mev. neutrons] Vykhody nekotorykh oskolkov pri delenii Th²³² neitronami s energiei 14,3 mev. Moskva, Glav. upr. po ispol'zovaniiu atomnoi energii pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR, 1960. 11 p. (MIRA 17:4)

然是是古典的。他也可以是自然是自然的。

/089/60/008/04/05/009 113/B017
4, pp. 360-361 and Which is based on the and Ba 140. The method et al. in Atomnaya neutrons were obtained on the reaction D(T,n)He ⁴ . rradiations were made, the total neutron 6) 10 ¹⁴ n. According to a
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CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

Cross Section of the Reaction Th²³²(n, 2n) Th²³³ S/089/60/008/04/05/009
With Neutrons of the Energy 14.7 Mev formula given, the reaction cross section of Th²³²(n, 2n) Th²³¹ with 14.7-Mev-neutrons is found to be on, 2n Lartsev, V. R. Negins, thank K. A. Vlasov, their assistance.

N. D. Obyayev for their assistance. With Neutrons of the Energy 14.7 Mev VB SUBMITTED: October 21, 1959 Card 2/2

LBOV, A.A.

32988

S/641/61/000/000/015/033 B104/B102

24.6600

AUTHORS:

Vlasov, V. A., Zysin, Yu. A., Kirin, I. S., Lbov, A. A.,

Osyayeva, L. I., Sel'chenkov, L. I.

TITLE:

Yields of some fragments in Th 232 fission by 14.3 Mev neutrons

SOURCE:

Krupchitskiy, P. A., ed. Neytronnaya fizika; sbornik statey.

Moscow, 1961, 235-240

TEXT: The yields of Ga⁷³, Br⁸³, Sr⁸⁹, Y⁹¹, Zr⁹⁵, Mo⁹⁹, Ag¹¹¹, Cd¹¹⁵, Te^{129m}, Te¹³², and Ce¹⁴¹ fragments produced in Th²³² fission were studied by radiochemical methods. The 14.3 Mev neutrons were obtained from D(T,n)He⁴ reactions, the deuterons of ~150 kev were obtained from a low-voltage linear accelerator. The specimens were irradiated with a neutron flux of approximately (0.7-2)·10⁸ neutr/cm²·sec for 5-25 hr. The hermetically sealed cylindrical containers contained up to 90 g Th(NO₃)₄·4H₂O. The irradiated thorium nitrate was dissolved in water. From this solution the fission fragments were isolated by four different methods and identified by measuring their β-activity. The absolute fragment yield was determined Card 1/3

32988 s/641/61/000/000/015/033 B104/B102

Yields of some fragments in ...

by a method in which the sum of the relative yields of all fission fragments obtained by interpolation of their mass distribution curves was equated to 200%. In this case triple fissions are assumed to be negligible. The results are summarized in Table 2. A comparison with the results obtained by A. Turkevich (Phys. Rev., 84, 52 (1951); Phys. Rev., 89, 552 (1953)) shows that with increasing neutron energy the fragment yields in symmetrical fission increase. The authors thank K. N. Borozdina, A. S. Kovaldov, V. M. Lartsev, N. D. Osyayev, E. V. Plyusnina and R. N. Sorokina for their help with these studies. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 10 references. 3 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English. language publications read as follows: Katcoff S., Nucleonics, 16, 4, 78 (1958); Steinberg E. P., Glendenin L. E., report no. 614, held at the Firs, International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva 1958; Strominger D., Hollander J. M., Seaborg G. T., Rev. Mod. Phys., 30 585 (1958); Leachman R., report no. 2467, held at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1958.

Table 2. Fragment yields in 14.3-Mev neutron induced Th 232 fission. Legend: (1) isotope measured, (2) relative yield, (3) absolute yield, in %

Card 2/8 2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

LYW, A.A.

26608

21.4200

s/186/61/003/004/007/007 E037/E119

AUTHORS:

Martynov, N.P., Bochkarev, V.A., and Lbov, A.A.

TITLE:

Enrichment of U237 using the Szilard-Chalmers method and uranyl dibenzoyl methane

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, 1961, Vol.3, No.4, pp. 508-509

The Szilard-Chalmers method, which is based on the formation of recoil nuclei, is frequently used to separate isotopes of the bombarded element which are formed in a nuclear The following conditions must be observed in using this method: a) the recoil energy of the atom formed must be sufficient to break chemical bonds; b) the isotopes formed and the atoms of the original element should be in different chemical forms; c) the atoms formed during the bombardment should not exchange in their new chemical form with atoms of the irradiated chemical compound. The Szilard-Chalmers method has been used to concentrate U239 (Ref. 2: J.W. Irvine, Phys. Rev., Vol. 55, 1105 (1939). Ref.3: K. Starke, Naturwiss., Vol.30, 577 (1942). Ref.4: L. Melander, Acta Chem. Sland., Vol.1, 2, 169-177 (1947).

Card 1/5

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6"

Enrichment of U237 using the

S/186/61/003/004/007/007 E037/E119

Ref.5: A.H.W. Aten. Jr., N.I. Beers, D.C. de Groot. J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem., Vol.5, 159 (1958)), and U²³⁷ (Ref.6: A. Melander, H. Slatis, Phys. Rev., Vol.74, 709 (1948;). In the latter case solid uranyl salicaldehyde o-phenylenediamine was irradiated with fast neutrons, left until all the U239 had decayed, and then dissolved in pyridine. The U237 in the resulting solution was adsorbed on charcoal and desorbed with ammonium carbonate. authors obtained an enrichment of ~ 500 and a U^{237} yield of The present authors chose as initial compound uranyl dibenzoyl methane which has a much lower tendency to hydrolize (Ref.7: R.B. Duffield, M. Calvin. J. Am. Chem. Soc., Vol.68, 1129 (1946) and Ref.8: H. Goette, Angew. Chem., A, Vol.60, 1, 19 (1948)) (hydrolysis lowers the enrichment coefficient and the yield) than uranyl benzoylacetonate; the latter is considered by Starke (Ref.3) to give the best results for U^{239} . uranyl dibenzoyl methane was prepared from uranyl acetate and dibenzoyl methane in methanol following the method described in Ref.9 (Rukovodstvo po preparativnoy neorganicheskoy khimii (Handbook for preparative inorganic chemistry) (Pod. red.G. Brauera) Izd. IL, M. (1956) Card 2/5

Enrichment of U^{237} using the

S/186/61/003/004/007/007 E037/E119

After recrystallisation the product (Editor G. Brauer)). contained 34% uranium. Before irradiations it was purified with 2-6 g of the uranyl dibenzoyl methane in a plexiglass BaCO3. cassette were irradiated in a low-voltage 14 MeV neutron generator (using the D(T,n)He4 reaction). The cassette was placed about 3 cm from the centre of a T-target; the irradiation time was 3-5 hours and intensity $\sim 10^{11}$ neutrons per second. After irradiation the contents of the cassette were dissolved in 20 m. acetone with the simultaneous addition of a suspension of 10 mg BaCO3 in 0.6 ml H2O. After mixing for 15 minutes the precipitate was separated by centrifuging and then it was washed with acetone. The BaCO3 was dissolved in dilute HNO3 and 0.1-0.2 mg of an Fe3+ salt added to the solution. The uranium was precipitated on ferric hydroxide using CO2-free ammonia. After washing with aqueous ammonia the hydroxide precipitate was dissolved in 0.5 m? conc. HNO3. The resulting solution was a-counted on a Pt disc. The thin layer was then washed with conc. HNO3 and the U^{237} purified by precipitating the uranium on ky -1 (KU-1) cation exchanger followed by washing with a Trilon B solution to remove the contaminating activity. Further purification was carried out Card 3/5

4

26608 \$/186/61/003/004/007/007 E037/E119

Enrichment of U237 using the

on the anion exchanger 313-10 (EDE-10) using an inorganic acid (HCl or H2SO4) as aluant. The amount of 0^238 in the initial preparation was determined by weighing and in the 0^237 enriched sample by α -counting in a 2π ionisation chamber. The β -activity of the U237 was measured using a standard torsion counter and standard targets for β -counting were prepared by shaking 20 mg of ground U308 in alcohol and transferring the suspension to a paper filter. The U237 enriched preparation for the standard targets for the β -counting was diluted with uranium to 20 mg U308. determination of the total U237 activity in the irradiated sample \sim 200 mg was roasted to U308. The purity of the β -preparations was determined from their decay curves. To determine the contribution of β -activity due to UX $_1$ and UX $_2$ 20 mg targets were prepared from non-irradiated U308. The same purification procedures were used for both irradiated and non-irradiated samples. After subtracting the components due to UX1 and UX2 from the overall decay curves, straight lines were obtained with slope corresponding to the half life of U237 (6.7 days). The activity of U237 at the moment irradiation ceased was used in the calculation. In selecting the above optimum conditions for Card 4/5

Enrichment of U^{237} using the 5/186/61/003/004/007/007 E037/E119

separating the uranium with BaCO₃ the authors studied the effect of the amounts of water and BaCO₃ added to the uranyl dibenzoyl methane acatene solution on the amount of uranium and U²³⁷ separated and also the effect of mixing time of the acetone solution and the aqueous suspension of BaCO₃. The method described above gives a U²³⁷ enrichment of ~8%. Acknowledgments are expressed to Yu.A. Vasil³ yev for carrying out the irradiations. There are 9 references (8 non-Soviet and 1 a translation in Russian from a non-Soviet publication). The English language references Tead as follows:

Ref.1: L. Szilard, T.A. Chalmers, Nature, Vol. 134, 462 (1934).

Ref. 2: as in text above.

Ref.5: as in text above.

Ref. 6; as in text above.

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1960

[Abstractor's Note: This is an abridged translation.]

Card 5/5

LBOV A.A.

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S/089/61/010/005/013/015 B102/B214

21.3100

יש לי ביי וליאלי

Bilibin, L. P., LVov, A. A., Naumova, I. I.

TITLE:

Determination of the isotopic composition of lithium by the

method of activation analysis

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1961, 528-529

TEXT: The present "Letter to the Editor" describes an express method for the determination of the isotopic composition of lithium. The method enables the determination to be made with sufficient accuracy without the new of complicated apparatus. The reactions Li⁶(n,α)T (thermal neutron induced, cross section 930·10⁻²⁴ cm²) and 0¹⁶(T,n)F¹⁸ are used for the activation analysis. By means of these reactions the quantity of Li⁶ in. a mixture of Li⁶-Li⁷ is determined. This method requires that one and the same compound containing lithium and nitrogen be used for the working sample and the standard. This compound must satisfy the following requirements:

1) It must be easily obtained from other compounds, 2) it must be suitable Card 1/3

Determination of the isotopic composition... $\frac{S/089/61/010/005/013/015}{B102/B214}$

for the preparation of the target, 3) it must contain sufficient nitrogen over the free path of triton, and 4) no positron or gamma sativity with $E_{\gamma} > 0.5$ Mev should appear by direct (n,γ) reactions on other components of the compound. The lithium compound to be analyzed is converted into a carbonate and it is then pressed into tablets of 40 mg weight (8 mm in diameter). These are placed in polyethylene caskets and arranged in the reactor hole at distances of 1 cm each. The positron activity of $F^{1.3}$ and the annihilation of gamma quanta $(E_{\gamma} = 0.5)$ Lev) are measured, respectively, by an end-window β -counter and by a one of the similar tradiation in a thermal neutron flux of $\sim 4\cdot10^{-1}$ n/om/sec the carbonate of the natural lithium snowed 4 hr after the irradiation a gamma activity in the photopeak of ~ 500 polye. Main at an effectivity of ~ 0.07 . The half-zidth of the protopeak was 0.000 lev which corresponds to a halflife of 112 min. The Li content of the isotopic mixture is determined from the formula $\eta = k \eta_{\beta} (1 - 2.7 \cdot 10^{-4}) \cdot \begin{bmatrix} n_{\beta} (1+k) \\ n_{1} (1+k) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$, where η_{β} is the Li content in the natural isotopic mixture (in percents of Card 2/3

the number of atoms), k the dilution factor (weight ratio of natural and enriched lithium carbonates), n_1 and n_2 the activities per unit weight of the target of the working sample and the standard, respectively. The following results are obtained:

Li⁶ weight in tablets, mg | 0.45 | 0.65 | 1.45 | 2.10 | 6.8 |

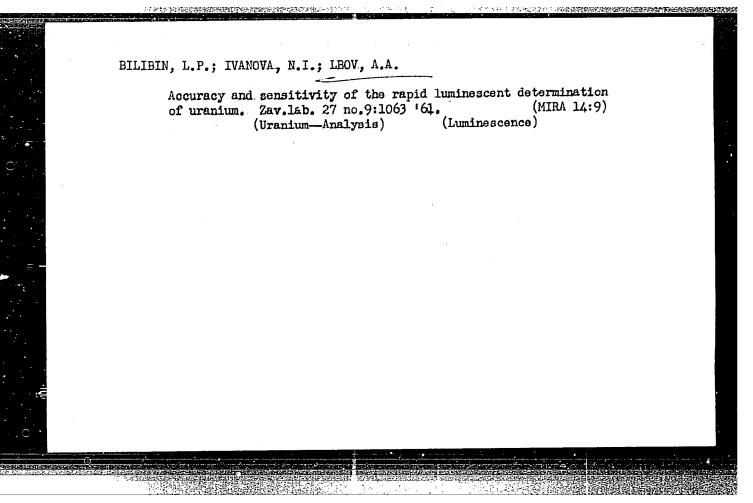
Activity per mg of Li⁶ in relative units | 1.00 | 0.99 | 1.02 | 0.95 | 0.65

The sensitivity of this method of Li 6 determination lies at 10^{-6} - 10^{-7} g Li 6 . Experiments were also made in which large tablets (20 mm diameter, ~500 mg) were enclosed in paraffin blocks and bombarded with 14 MeV neutrons. The flux was $\sim 10^9$ n/sec and the time of irradiation 3 hr. Half an hour after the irradiation the β -peak of the F 18 (natural isotopic mixture) was ~ 100 pulses/min. There are 1 table and 5 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1960

Card 3/3

3 non-Soviet-bloc.



S/080/62/035/001/010/013 D204/D304

AUTHORS: Rachev, V. V., Maslennikov, B. K. and Lbov, A. A.

TITLE: The behavior of metallic Li surfaces in air and in

argon, at low humidities

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 35, no. 1, 1962, 189

TEXT: The investigation was undertaken to complement the existing data for interaction of lithium surfaces with water vapor in high concentrations, by determining the behavior of Li in argon and in air at low humidity. Specimens of freshly cut Li were exposed to atmospheres of up to 10% relative humidity, at 20°C, and the times required for the complete blackening of the surfaces were measured. No practical difference was found between the rates of attack in air and in argon containing $\sim\!\!1\%$ 0_2 . The reaction periods increased

very sharply from \sim 1 hour at 9% to \sim 24 hours at 4% relative humidity. At \sim 0.7% relative humidity, in air at 20°C, the specimens did not darken after 72 hours. The results are explained by the fermation of a transparent protective layer. This was confirmed by Card 1/2

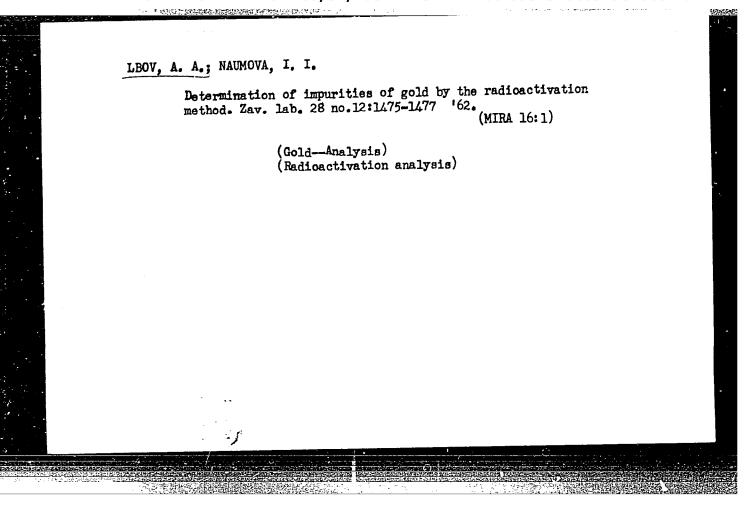
The behavior of metallic ...

S/080/62/035/001/010013 D204/D304

the greater resistance to attack of samples held previously for several hours at ~1% relative humidity at 20°C, as opposed to freshly cut surfaces. There are 1 figure and 2 non-Soviet-bloc references. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: B. E. Deal and H. J. Svec, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 75,6173, (1953); J. Besson and W. Muller, C. R. 247, 1869, (1958).

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1961

Card 2/2



AM4027870 BOOK EXPLOITATION S/ Zy*sin, YU. A.; Lbov, A. A.; Sel'chenkov, L. I. Fission yields and their mass distribution; a manual (Vy*khody* produktov deleniy i kh raspredeleniye po massam; spravochnik). Moscow, Cosatomizdat, 63. 0117 p. illus., biblio., tables. 3,500 copies printed. TOPIC TAGS: nuclear fission, fission fragments, fission fragment yield, fission fragment mass distribution, asymmetric fission, fine structure, excitation energy fragment mass distribution, asymmetric fission, fine structure, excitation energy fission induced by Camma rays, fission induced by charged particles, decay chain purposes and the mass distribution of fission fragments accumulated from 1939 through 1962. It covers nuclear fission fragments accumulated from 1939 through 1962. It covers nuclear fission finduced by neutrons, γ rays, charged particles of excitation energy up to 100 induced by neutrons, γ rays, charged particles of excitation energy up to 100 induced by neutrons, if ission. The data on the fission product yields are tabulated. Some general conclusions are drawn concerning the laws governing the mass distribution of fission fragments. The book is intended for engineering-physicists, scientific workers, and engineers working in the field of nuclear engineering and nuclear physics.		•		
Zy*sin, YU. A.; Ibov, A. A.; Sel'chenkov, L. I. Fission yields and their mass distribution; a manual (Vy*khody* produktov deleniy i ikn raspredeleniye po massam; spravochnik). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 63. 0117 p. illus., biblio., tables. 3,500 copies printed. TOPIC TACS: nuclear fission, fission fragments, fission fragment yield, fission fragment mass distribution, asymmetric fission, fine structure, excitation energy fission induced by Gamma rays, fission induced by charged particles, decay chain PURPOSE AND COVERACE: This manual gathers together and generalizes extensive experimental material on yields of fission products and the mass distribution of fission fragments accumulated from 1939 through 1962. It covers nuclear fission induced by neutrons, y rays, charged particles of excitation energy up to 100 induced by neutrons, y rays, charged particles of excitation energy up to 100 induced by neutrons fission. The data on the fission product yields are tabulated. Some general conclusions are drawn concerning the laws governing the mass ted. Some general conclusions are drawn concerning the laws governing the distribution of fission fragments. The book is intended for engineering-physicists, scientific workers, and engineers working in the field of nuclear engineering and nuclear physics.	.*	4	هامت	and the second s
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distribution of fission fragments. The book is intended for engineering production of fission fragments. The book is intended for engineering of distribution of fission fragments. The book is intended for engineering and nuclear engineers working in the field of nuclear engineering and nuclear physics.	PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: experimental material of fission fragments accur induced by neutrons,	This manual gathers to on yields of fission pr mulated from 1939 throu y rays, charged partic ission. The data on th	ogether and generalizes roducts and the mass di ligh 1962. It covers nu- iles of excitation ener ne fission product yiel	stribution of clear fission by up to 100 lds are tabula-
	distribution of fission	n fragments. The book ers, and engineers work		
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VLASOV, V.A.; VOYEVODIN, Ye.N.; LEOV, A.A.; MARTYNOV, N.P.; NIKITIN, te.A.;
UTENKOV, G.G.

Possibility of maintaining low moisture in glove boxes. Zav.lab.
(MIRA 16:5)

(Rubber--Permeability)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6"

L 54747-65 EHT (m)/EPF(c)/EH ACCESSION NR: AT5015401	UR/0000/65/000/000/0190/0194 JD/JG/GS/RM 37 541.183: 546.799.6 + 546.654 + 546.666 + 546.668: 34 547.914
AUTHOR: Bochkarev, V. A.; L	bov, A.A.
TITLE: Adsorption of curium, solutions by the AV-17-anion-ex	danthanum, erbium, and <u>ytterbium</u> from <u>lithium chloride</u> change resin
SOURCE: AN SSSR. Oldelenive	obshchey i tekhnicheskoy khimii. Soosazhdeniye i adsorb- Coprecipitation and adsorption of radioactive elements).
TOPIC TAGS: rare earth determinent earth e	nination, rare earth adsorption, chromatographic analysis, urification, americium purification, transplutonium
ABSTRACT: The object of this	Am from rare earths on the AV-17 anion-exchange resin.
tent 1 to the same I women I (C) and	LiCl + C ₂ H ₅ OH solutions. The partition coefficients D ₂ termined as a function of LiCl and HCl concentration and of
Card 1/2	

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temperature. As HCl increases, the adsorption of these elements declines. The best separation without addition of ethanol is obtained with 10 M LiCl + 0.1 M HCl. In this case, the separation factors $D_{\psi}(Cm)/D_{\psi}(La)$ and $D_{\psi}(Cm)/D_{\psi}(Yb)$ are 12 and 6, respectively (at T = 80C). At LiCl concentrations greater than 11 M, the separation of Cm from Yb decreases because the latter becomes much more strongly adsorbed. In addition, elution under these conditions is very time-consuming. For LiCl < 9 M, the disorption of Cm is slight, and the separation of Cm from Yb also becomes difficult. Addition of ethanol to slight, and the separation of Cm from Yb also becomes difficult. Addition of ethanol to LiCl solutions improves the separation of Cm and Am from rare earths. Thus, for example, the separation factor $D_{\psi}(Cm)/D_{\psi}(La)$ in 10 M LiCl at T = 60C without ethanol is 7, and in the same solution containing 10% ethanol this value jumps to 20. The most suitable conditions for the separation of Cm and Am from rare earths are as follows: 10 M LiCl, 0.1 M tions for the separation of Cm and Am from rare earths are as follows: 10 M LiCl, 0.1 M HCl, 15-16 ml ethanol per 100 ml of solution, temperature 60C. Under these conditions, HCl, 15-16 ml ethanol per 100 ml of solution, temperature 60C. Under these conditions, successfully for the separation of trace amounts of transplutonium and rare earth elements. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 27Mar64

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ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IC

NO REF SOV: 001

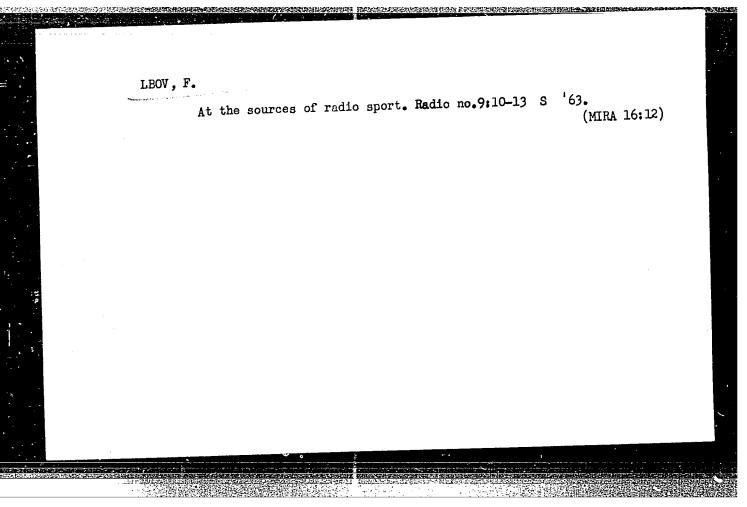
OTHER 006

2/2

TSELINKO, M.G. (Zhitomir); OREKHOV, V.P. (Ryazan'); PANICH, K.I.;
FEDOROV, I.V. (g. Kurgan); KUL'CHITSKIY, A.P. (g. Kurgan); A.M.
(pos. Tovarkovskiy Bogoroditskogo rayona, Tul'skoy oblasti); GALLOVA,
M. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika;
YANOVICH, I. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya
Respublika); KADLECHIK, I. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika); PETRAK, M. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika); PRITOKA, O. (Bratislava, Chekhoslovatskaya
Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika); LEOV, A.G.

Suggestions and advice. Fiz. v shkole 22 no.6:62-64, 96 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. 636-ya shkola, Moskva (for Panich). 2. Chkalovskaya srednyaya shkola Gor'kovskoy oblasti (for Lbov).



AGAFONOV, S.L.; ALEKSEYEVA, A.N.; BELLYUSTINA, L.N.; GOLOV, I.I.;

GUSEV, O.V.; DMITRIYEVA, V.I.; YEVLAMPIYEVA, F.A.;

YELISEYEV, A.I.; ZHAVORONKOV, B.A.; ZHARKOV, S.A.;

KIR'YANOV, I.A.; KRAYNOV, L.A.; KUSTOV, K.L.; LBOV, F.A.;

LIPATOV, N.A.; LIPOVETSKIY, I.A.; MALYUGIN, V.N.; MARINOV,

N.N.[deceased]; MIKHAYLOV, A.N.; POTAPOVA, Ye.D.;

TRUKHMANOV, G.A.; UKHIN, V.A.; FILIPPOV, V.A.; CHEBURASHKIN,

A.M.; SHKOTOV, A.T.; GARANINA, L.F., kand. fil. nauk

[The city of Gorkiy; a guidebook] Gorod Gor'kii, Volgo-Viatskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964. 374 p. (MIRA 17:12)

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

600 AUTHOR:

135-58-4-2/19

TITLE:

Mechanization and Automation of Welding in the Automobile Industry (Mekhanizatsiya i avtomatizatsiya svarki v avto-

mobil'noy promyshlennosti)

PERIODICAL:

Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 4, pp 5-10 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article contains information on welding methods and special welding equipment used at the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant. The machines are described and illustrated by photographs and schematic drawings, representing: a mechanical operator for spot welding which welds one row of spots in 2.6 to 3.2 min; multiple spot welding automats with a capacity of up to 20,000 spot welds per hour and more; universal multiple spot automats with interchangeable stamps with a capacity of 45 . 50 units per hour which weld high-quality joints without deformation; and multiple spot automats with small 125 kva transformers,

ensuring a good control of current impulses.

There are 4 photographs, 2 figures and 5 schematic drawings, Gor'kiy Automobile Gor'kovskiy a/tomobil'nyy zavod

ASSOCIATION:

Plant)

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

LBOV. G.F.

AUTHOR:

Lbov, G.F., Engineer

135-58-5-10/17

TITLE:

Standard Assemblies of Automatic Multi-Post Welding Machines

(Tipovyye uzly mnogotochechnykh avtomatov)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye Proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 5, pp 29-34 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For several years special multi-post welding machines for the automobile industry have been under development by the Gor'kiy Automobile Plant. The article presents information that can be utilized by plants other than those of automobile industry, for the production of spot welding machines. Detailed data is given on the following assemblies: the welding transformer; the welding current distributor; the elements of the welding circuit; the feeder cable; the hydraulic welding pistol; the

bottom electrodes. There are 10 figures.

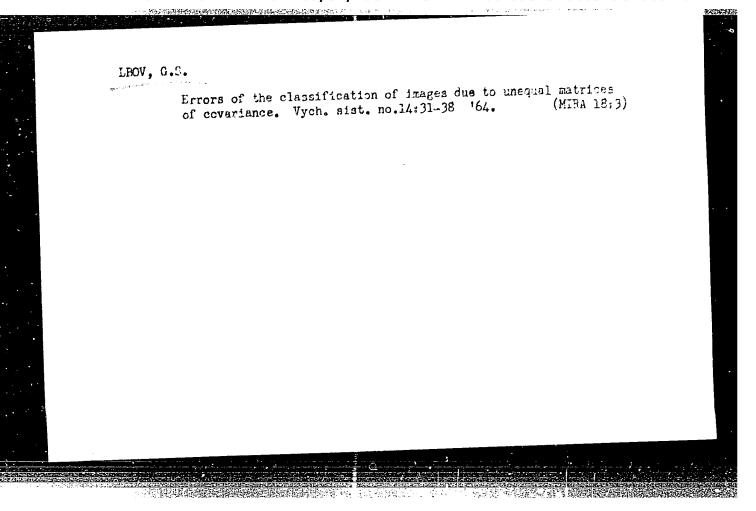
ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (Gor'kiy Automobile Plant)

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001



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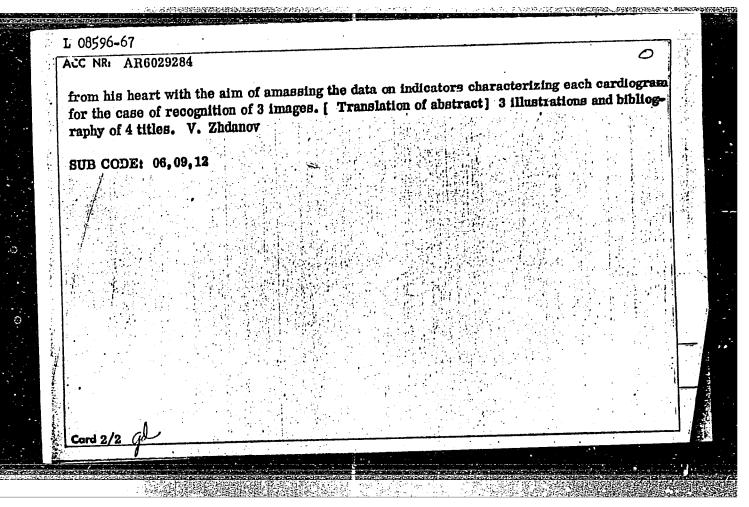
CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6

GG/BB EWT(6)/EWP(1)L 08596-67 SOURCE CODE: UR/0044/66/000/006/V057/V057 ACC NR. AR6029284 AUTHOR: Lbov, G. S. TITLE: The selection of an effective system of non-independent indicators SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, Abs. 6V382 REF SOURCE: Sb. Vychisl. sistemy. Vyp. 19. Novosibirsk, 1965, 21-34 TOPIC TAGS: pattern recognition, monte carlo method, ballistocardiography, random process ABSTRACT: The problem of recognizing k images is analyzed. The training assignment consists of finding a G containing N₁ objects for the first image, N₂ objects for the second image, etc. The objective in each selection of G is the realization of a vector $\mathbf{x} = (\mathbf{x}_1, \ldots, \mathbf{x}_n)$ from the initial system of indicators. It is required to select the most informative system of indicators containing only m indicators. A survey of known methods for solving this problem is given. The analysis of a heuristic random search adaptive method based on the Monte-Carlo method with payment and penalty for individual indicators containing x_1, \ldots, x_n is also given.

Card 1/2

UDC: 51:681.14:155

The results of a digital computer experiment are presented. The author resents an analysis of ballistic cardiograms reflecting the shift of the patient's body during the ejection of blood



	encorrections to the contract of	n}-/EPK(s)-2/EMT(1)/EMT(s)/EWP(b)/ETG(t)07/A010/A010 91/3
		allurgiya, Abs. 7A61
MITHOR:	Smirnov, M.	V; Usov, P. M.; Lbov, V. S.; Shabanov, O. M.
ព្យាធ្វាក់	clectrical cor	al iductivity and transfer numbers in the melt system LaCl3 +
57-64 TOPIC T. electric C TRANSLA pure LaC	AGS: liquid reconductivity ATION: The last to LaCl2. ductivity increases on the lately 2.5 ohr	metal, lanthanum, lanthanum chloride, inorganic anion, specific electrical conductivity of a melt of LaCl ₃ + La, from 4 was measured in the interval 900-1015C. The specific eases from approximately 1.5 ohm ⁻¹ .cm ⁻¹ for LaCl ₃ to 1.cm ⁻¹ for LaCl _{2.14} . Determinations were made of the ationic and anionic chlorine in melts of LaCl ₃ and LaCl ₂ ,
approxin transfer	numbers of coect to a solice ugh the diaph	ationic and anionic enforms in metal of LaCl ₃ , the cur- il porous diaphragm, at 900C. In a melt of LaCl ₃ , the cur- iragm is basically carried by chlorine anions (n _a = 0.9),

ACCESSION NR; AR5019133 while in a melt of LaCl _{2,14} , there is observed a considerable increase in the mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n ₁₁ = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n ₂₁ = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The cathode yield with respect to the current (up to 90% La) confirms the appearance of cathode yield with respect to the current (up to 90% La) conductivity for melts with a significant electron component and of an electrical conductivity for melts with an intermediate composition, close to those of LaCl _{2,5} . G. Svodtseva SUB CODE: IC, MM ENCL: 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
while in a melt of LaCl _{2,14} , there is observed a considerable increase in the mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobil			
while in a melt of LaCl _{2,14} , there is observed a considerable increase in the mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ²⁺ anion in comparison to La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.52, n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobility of the La ³⁺ (n _k = 0.48). The mobil	TO ALL AND ALCOHOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR OF THE ALCOHOLOGICA CONTRACTOR OF THE ALCOHOLOGICA CONTRACTOR OF THE ALCOHOLOGICA CONTRACT	기본 시간 등 등에 가장 보면 되었다. 그는 기본 전 기본	
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SMIRNOV, M.W.; LBOV, V.S.

Interaction of metallic cerium with its fused trichloride and the equilibrium constant of the reaction Ce (liquid) + 2CeCl₃ (molten) \Longrightarrow 3CeCl₂ (molten). Elektrokhimila I no.7:833-838 (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut elektrokhimii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.

BAZALILAATA, V.S.; BEHAVALETDINOVA, M.K.; L'IDOKOVA, G.M.

Microdetermination of carten and hydrogen in compounds of triterpenoid structure. Zav. lab. 31 no.8:943-924 165.

1. Institut khimicheskikh nauk Yanakhskoy SSR.

URMANCHEYRY, F.A.; ROBINZON, Ye.A.; ODINTSOV, M.G.; KASHAYEV, S.-Kh.G.; LE, B.

Determining the individual hydrocarbon composition of gasolines obtained from the petroleums of the Tatar Republic, Report No.1: Gasolines of the Bavly and Romashkino petroleum deposits, Izv. AN SSSR Otd. khim. nauk no.6:711-718 Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.Ye Arbuzova Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR. (Hydrocarbons) (Tatar A.S.S.R.--Gasoline)

24(7),11(4) SOV/48-23-10-1/39 AUTHOR: Le, B. Some Results of the Spectroscopic Investigation of the Individual TITLE: Hydrocarbon Composition of the Petroleum of the Tatar ASSR Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, PERIODICAL: Nr 10, pp 1174-1176 (USSR) By means of the Raman spectra of light the hydrocarbon composi-ABSTRACT: tions of seven gasoline samples (boiling point 150°) from petroleums of the Romashkinskiy (Devonian) and the Bavlinskiy (Devonian and lower Carboniferous) deposits of the Tatarskaya ASSR were investigated. The author endeavors to set up rules for the distribution of the hydrocarbon groups in the gasolines. The samples had been taken from different horizons of the deposits; gaseous hydrocarbons were not taken into account. Table 1 shows the percentages by weight found in the samples of paraffins, cyclohexanes and cyclopentanes as well as of aromatic hydrocarbons. The highest content of isoparaffins was found in Devonian samples. The samples taken from lower horizons were found to have a higher content of cyclohexanes and aromatic hydrocarbons than those taken from higher horizons. The distribution of hydrocarbons in Card 1/2

Some Results of the Spectroscopic Investigation of the SOV/48-23-10-1/39 Individual Hydrocarbon Composition of the Petroleum of the Tatar ASSR

> individual samples according to their structure is shown by two further tables, viz. by table 2 with respect to isoparaffins and by table 3 with respect to the monosubstituted naphthenes and benzenes. The content of the two latter decreases with increasing length of the alcyl radicals. Similar rules apply in the case of the majority of gasolines from Soviet deposits. There are 3 tables and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Khimicheskiy institut Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Chemical Institute of the Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001

8(2) \$0\forall /32-25-3-48/62

AUTHORS: Kashayev, S. Kh. G., Le, B., Shagidullin, R. R.

TITLE: On the Methods of Producing and Evaluating Raman Spectra

(K tekhnike polucheniya i obrabotki spektrov kombinatsionnogo

rasseyaniya)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 3, pp 368-369 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Some innovations in the analysis methods of gasolin fractions

as to their hydrocarbon composition by means of the home-produced unit consisting of a spectrograph ISP-51, a comparator IZA-2, and a microphotometer MF-2 are described. Analyses were carried out according to the methods proposed by the Fizicheskiy institut 1 Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR (Physics Institute and

Institute of Organic Chemistry, AS USSR). Considering the recommendations of Ref 2 the Hg lamp EPS-102 was connected via an electron stabilizer SN-2 and compensator LATR-1. The

diaphragm according to Gartman was exchanged and thus a sharper spectrum obtained. The position of the objective was altered according to the stage of the analysis. In order to reach the maximum intensity of the spectrum without using too

many vessels, a paper sheath (Fig 1) was made and used.

Card 1/2 In order to be able to use films of smaller size than the box,

SOV/32-25-3-48/62

On the Methods of Producing and Evaluating Raman Spectra

an insert to the box was made (Fig 2). A small device (Fig 3) was designed to facilitate the working with substances

containing fluorescent admixtures. An instrument (Fig 4) made of brass foil was used for entering signs on the film. In order to facilitate the visual photometric evaluation a comparison with an iron spectrum is recommended.

There are 4 figures and 2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya fiziko-khimicheskikh metodov issledovaniya

Kazanskogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR

(Laboratory for Physico-chemical Investigation Methods of

the Kazan' Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/2

LE, E.; IZMAYLOV, R.I.; URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; LIPATOVA, I.P.

Determination of the individual hydrocarbon compsition of Tatar petroleums. Report No. 4: Ligroine obtained from Romashkino Deposit crudes. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. rauk no. 1:109-114 Ja 161. (MIPA 14:2)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.Ye. Arbuzova Kezanskogo filiala AN SSSR.

(Ligroine)

LE, B.; IZMAYLOV, R.I.; URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; LIPATOVA, I.P.; KHASHAYEV, S.-Kh.G.; LAMANOVA, I.A.; BUKHARAYEVA, R.G.

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Individual hydrocarbon composition of the petroleums of Tataria. Report No.5: Ligroine from the petroleum of the Bavly Oil Field. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd.khim.nauk no.7:1310-1315 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Khimicheskiy institut im. A.Ye. Arbuzova Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR.

(Bavly region--Petroleum) (Ligroine)

LE, B.; URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; LIPATOVA, I.P.; BUKHARAYEVA, R.G.; LAMANOVA, I.A.

Determination of the individual hydrocarbon composition of oils of the Tatar A.S.S.R.. Report No.6: Ligroin obtained from petroleum of the Shugurovo oil field. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim. nauk no.10:1858-1863 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

 Kazanskiy institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR. (Shugurovo--Petroleum--Analysis) (Ligroin)

URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; LE, B.; BUKHARAYEVA, R.G.; LAMANOVA, I.A.; LIPATOVA, I.P.

Determination of the individual hydrocarbon composition of gasolines in oils of the Tatar A.S.S.R. Report No.7: Gasoline from Shugurovo oil fields. Izv.AN SSSR.Otd.khim.nauk no.11:2063-2065 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'. (Shugurovo--Gasoline)

LE, B.; URMANCHEYEV, F.A.

Certain regularities in the distribution of the individual hydrocarbon composition of ligroine of Tatar A.S.S.R. crudes. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 7 no.5:37-42 My '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazanskiy filial. (Tatar A.S.S.R.--Petroleum) (Ligroine)

LE, B.; URMANCHEYEV, F.A.; BARANENKO, S.Ye.; NOVIKOVA, Ye.F.; BUKHARAYEVA, R.G.; LAMANOVA, I.A.; KURZHUNOVA, Z.Z.

Determination of the individual hydrocarbon composition of gas condensate fields of the Ukrainian SSR. Report No.1: Averaged gascondensate of the Shebelinka field. Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10: 1809-1816 0 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan' i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gaza, Khar'kov.

LE, B.; KASHAYEV, S.-Kh.G.; ZINYATOV, M.Z.; LIPATOVA, I.P.; LAMANOVA, I.A.

Raman spectra of normal paraffinic hydrocarbons C₁₁ - C₁₇ and their *spin-lattice relaxation time. Khim.i tekh.topl.i masel 8 no.ll: 22-24 N '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kazanskiy institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR i Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut.

S/048/63/027/001/035/043 B125/B102

AUTHORS:

Le, B., and Urmancheyev, F. A.

TITLE:

Spectral study of the individual carbon content of the ligroins of the mineral oils of Tatary

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 27, no. 1, 1963, 102 - 104

TEXT: A combined method was used to study some characteristic features of the hydrocarbon distribution in the ligroins of the Tatary deposits Romashkino (C^{1Kis}), Shugurovo (C^{1Kis}), Al'met'yevsk (D_o, D_{III}), Bavly (D_{III}). The distribution of the hydrocarbons in the benzines of the same deposits has already been studied by B. Le (Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz., 23, 1174 (1959)). The content of ordinary paraffins, and the total proportion of cyclopentane paraffin, are found to be distributed among geologic in accordance with carbons are found the least frequently in ligroin from the C¹Kis mineral Card 1/2

Spectral study of the

5/048/63/027/001/035/043

from the higher to the lower beds. The content of naphthene-paraffin hydrocarbons is the higher the less sulfur is contained in the mineral oil. All kinds of mineral oils contain all isomers of the alkyl benzenes except isopropyl benzene. The relative sums of the methyl ethyl benzenes and the trimethyl benzenes in the ligroins from the Romashkino, Bavly, and Shugurovo correspond approximately to the equilibrium conditions at 455. The ratio between the n-propyl cyclohexane content and the isopropylcyclohexane content is ~3:1 in all beds. There are 1 figure and 4 tables.

Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Organic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

Card 2/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R000929010004-6" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/31/2001**

KASHAYEV, S.Kh.G.; LE, B.; ZINYATOV, M.Z.

Viscosity, Raman spectra, and thermodynamic constants of the homologous series of normal paraffins C₅ - C₁₈. Dokl. AN SSSR 156 no. 2:408-411 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut i Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR, Kazan'. Predstavleno akademikom B.A.Arbuzovym.

KASHAYEV, S.-Kh.G.; IE, B.; ZINYATOV, M.Z.

Proton spin-lattice relaxation, viscosity, and vibration of molecules in the n-paraffin series. Dokl. AN SSSR 157 no.6:1438-1440 Ag 164. (MTHA 17:9)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagoglobeskiy institut i Kazanskiy institut organicheskoy khimil AN SSSR.

·L 16933-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T

ACCESSION NRI APSO02835

3/0062/64/000/008/1484/1488

AUTHOR: I.a., B.; Urmancheyev, F. A.; Lipatova, I. P.; Bukharayeva, R. G.;

TITLE: Determination of individual hydrocarbon composition of petroleum of Tataria. Report 8. Ligroin of Romashkinskiy deposit (Al'met'yevakaya area petroleum)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 8, 1964, 1484-1488

TOPIC TAGS: crude petroleum, hydrocerbon

Abstract: The individual and group composition of Ligroin (150-200°) of petroleum from the Romachinskiy Deposit, Al'met'yevskaya Ares, was investigated. 46 aromatic and hydroaromatic hydrocarbons were found. The 146-205° fraction ($n^2\beta$ = 1.4362; d^{20} = 0.7778, sulfur content 0.108%) was separated by silica gel adsorption into a naphthene-praraffin protion NPCh-1 (83.8%; by stitica get adsorption into a naphthene-pratation proton aronal (0).0%, $n_{1}^{20} = 1.4246$; $d_{2}^{20} = 0.7627$) and aromatic hydrocarbons A_{1} (14.8%; $n_{1}^{20} = 1.4980$; $d_{2}^{20} = 0.8747$). A catalysate was obtained from NFCh-1 (yield 88.7%; $n_{1}^{20} = 1.4330$; $d_{2}^{20} = 0.7707$), comprised of 86% naphthane-paraffin portion NFCh-2 and 11.7% aromatic hydrocarbons A_{2} (8.7% of ligroin and 9.1%) and $A_{2}^{20} = 0.7847$. in recalculation to converted six-member cyclanes). It was found that the

Card 1/2

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002835

ligroin contains 36.6% practin and 17.6% pentamethylene hydrocarbons. About 30% of the naphthene-paraffin portion constitutes fractions II, VIII, and XII, which are chiefly paraffin hydrocarbons of normal structure (normal nonane, normal decane, and normal undecane). Orig. ert. has 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR, Kazen' (Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 17Dec62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

NO REF JOV: 008

OTHER: 002

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 40731-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c) Pr-4 JAJ/RM

ACCESSION NR: AF5012397

UR/0020/64/157/006/1438/1440

2/3

AUTHOR: Kashayev, S-Kh. G.; Le, B.; Zinyatov, M. Z.

TITLE: Proton spin-lattice relaxation, viscosity and oscillations of molecules in the n-paraffin series

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 157, no. 6, 1964, 1438-1440

TOPIC TAGS: proton, molecule, intramolecular mechanics, intermolecular force, molecular property, paraffin wax, physical chemistry

Abstract: Results obtained in studying proton-spin lattice relaxation of the n-paraffin series, their viscosity values, and several characteristic parameter of combination spectra are discussed in the paper. Of greatest interest from among the results of the study at the temperature of 205 ± 1° K was the constancy, within the limits of experimental precision of the relaxation parameter bets 1/T1 / = 0.372 for the entire paraffin series studied. Here T₁ = duration of proton spin-lattice relaxation, 7 = viscosity of the paraffin molecules. In studies where organic liquids were diluted in nonmagnetic solvents, the constancy of 6 is a criterion of the smallness of intermolecular dipole-dipole interactions. In this case, viewing the successive series of paraffins as a "dilution" of the CH3- groups by CH2 - groups, but which latter groups do enter Card 1/3

L 40731-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5012397

into the molecular structure, it can be assumed that the constancy of the relaxation parameter also points to the smallness of intermolecular interactions. Actually, if intermolecular interaction were substantial, then the more than threefold increase in molecular dimensions in the transition from ${\sf G_5}$ to ${\sf G_{18}}$ would have resulted in a substantial variation in the parameter known that the temperature dependence of viscosity of nondissociative liquids is well expressed by the function: $n = A_0 W/kT$. Here, A and W = variables which are not dependent on temperature in the first approximation (W denotes the energy of activation). It is characteristics that combination spectra of n-paraffins in the solid state up to 500 cm-1 have only a single line whose frequencies refer to deformation oscillations of the carbon skeleton of paraffin molecules, on the basis of theoretical calculations of longitudinal oscillations of models of continuous elastic rods. As the result of comparisons made of energy of activation and frequency of oscillation, it was found that the energy of activation is inversely proportional to the frequency of deformational oscillations of the carbon skeleton paraffin molecules. The values of viscosity, therefore, also depend on the frequency of skeletal oscillations of the rejecule. This result is in good accord with the theory of viscosity, which holds that in the case of liquids with low intermolecular interactions "all observed effects point to the need to introduce into the theory of viscosity of fluids a member depending on intramolecular flexibility." The relationship 1/T1 = BN given

L 40731-65 ACCESSION NR: AP5012397

2

constant \$\beta\$ leads to the conclusion that the spin lattice relaxation in the case of n-paraffin is also related to the skeletal oscillations of the molecules. Here it is apparent that essential to the relaxation mechanism is the relative movement of the nearest protons bound with different carbon atoms of molecule, since examinations shows that the CH2 - groups will move as a whole. It is also possible that individual atoms of residual oxygen play a substantial role in the relaxation mechanism. Orig. art. has 1 graph and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut (Kazan State Pedagogical Institute); Kazanskiy institut organicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR (Kazan Institute of Organic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 04Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC. OC

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 007

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U d 3/3

LEAGU, A. SURVAME (in caps); Given Names

Country: Rumania

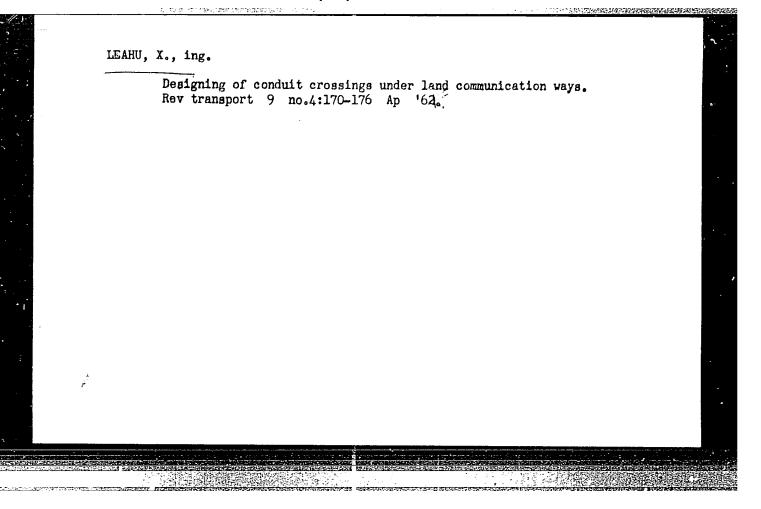
Academic Degrees: Dr.

Affiliation: Collective Farms Department of the Ministry of Agriculture (Ministerul Agriculturii, Departmentul G.A.S.).

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinere, No 5, 1961,

pp 14-28.

Deta: "The Raising and Fattening Up-of Pigs in the State Farms and the New Orientation in Meat Production."



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New criteria for choosing the sewage systems and establishing the sewage networks. Meteorologia hidrol gosp 6 no.2:120-125 161.

IEANDRU, V.; PASCOCSCHI, S.; SCHIFOR, V.

"Kinds of willow in the neighborhood of Cimpolung Moldovenesc. p.44.
(REVISTA PADURILOR, Vol. 70, no. 1, Jan. 1955. Eucuresti, Rumania.)

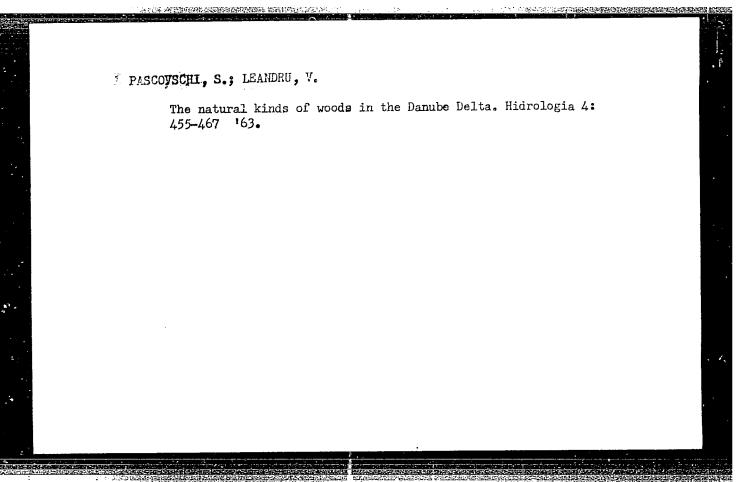
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), IC.
Vol. 4, No. 5, May 1955. Uncl.

DONITSA, N. [Donita, N.]; LEANDRU, V.; PASHKOVSKIY, S. [Pagcovschi, S.]; PUSHKARU-SÖROCHANU, Ye. [Pugcaru-Soroceanu, E.]; SOCHAVA, V.

Legend to the geobotanical map of the Rumanian People's Republic [with summary in English]. Bot. zhur. 43 no. 5:639-643 My '58.

(MIRA 11:7)

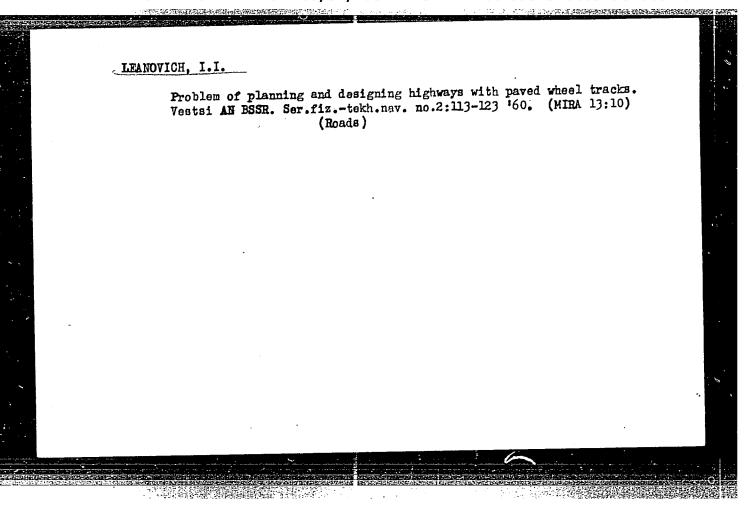
1. Institut geografii Humynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest. (Rumanis--Phytogeography)



IEANDRU, Vadim

Contributions to the knowledge of modifications in the vegetal stratum after continuous cutting of the Horway spruce (north Moldavia). Comunicarile AR 13 no.5:433-437 My 163.

1. Comunicare prezentata de I. Popescu-Zeletin, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.



USSR / Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological). Nervous System. Peripheral Nervous System.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 4, 1959, No. 16941

Author

Inst

: Leantswuk, A. S. : Academy of Sciences BSSR

Title

: On Connections Between the Intercostal

Nerves (Preliminary Report)

Orig Pub

: Vesti AN BSSR. Ser. biyal. n., Izv. AN BSSR.

Ser. biol. n., 1957, No 4, 111-117

Abstract

: No abstract given

Card 1/1

L 64812-65 EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) ACCESSION NR: AP5023224 RU/0003/64/015/010/0593/059L AUTHOR: Leaua. D. TITIE: Reduction of the lead content in the matter resulting from the melting of lead-copper concentrates SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 10, 1964, 593-594 TOPIC TAGS: lead, copper, liquid metal, calcium carbonate, calcium oxide, metal molting ABSTRACT: The author reports on some industrial-scale tests to reduce the lead content of the mattes resulting from the melting of leadcopper concentrates. Good results were obtained with the addition of limestone to the agglomeration stage; a comparatively lead-poor matte was obtained by using calcium carbonate from the caustification in a proportion of 3.5 to 4 percent CaO in the mixture to be agglomerated. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas, 3 tables. Card 1/2

L 64812-55 ACCESSION NR: AP5023224							
ASSOCIATION: none	. • . • . • • • • . • • • • • • • • • •				.*-		
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NR RET SOV: 001	OTHER:	002	JPRS				
용하다 보이라는 것이 되었다. 지난 10일 전에 가장하는 것이 되었다. 그 10일 전에 가장하는 것이 되었다. 지나는 10일 전에 가장하는 것이 되었다.	i ijs						
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LEAYINY I.

15-1957-7-9058

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,

p 33 (USSR)

AUTHOR:

Leayidy, I., Novozhilov, N. I.

TITLE:

Bivalved Phyllopod Crustaceans (Dvustvorchatyye listo-

nogiye rakoobraznyye)

PERIODICAL:

Tr. Paleontol. in-ta AN SSSR, 1956, vol 61, p 144

ABSTRACT:

This is a re-examination of all the forms described up to the present which have keels or radial ribs on the valves (Leaiidae); they are known from Devonian to Middle Cretaceous from 45 localities in various countries and continents. In the systematic part, 137 species are described from 40 genera of the subfamilies Amphikoilinae, Monoleiolophinae, Hemicycloleaiine, Igorvarentsoviinae, Rostroleaiinae, Leaiinae, Lioleaiinae, Cycloleaiinae, Praeleaiinae, Estheriellinae. In the chapter on the phylogenic development

Card 1/3

of Leaildae, changes in the keel angle and the height-

15-1957-7-9058

Bivalved Phyllopod Crustaceans (Cont.)

length ratio with time are examined for several genera. The distribution of several North American and European genera was determined in the Carboniferous deposits of the Karaganda basin, thus permitting correlation of the leaiid-bearing Dolinskiy and Tentekskiy series with the Conemaugh series of North America and the Stephanian stage in Western Europe. On the basis of the kinship of the Paleozoic leailds of the Kuznets basin with the leailds of the Upper Permian of Astralia, and also with the Upper Carboniferous leailds of Western Europe, the age of the Kuznetskiy series is determined to be Lower Permian. On the grounds of the assumed kinship between the leailds of the subfamily Amphikoilum in the Ostrogskiy series of the Kuznetsk basin and the Devonian Ulugkemia, widely distributed in southern Sibir' (Siberia), the Ostrogskiy series with Amphikoilum is considered to be synchronous with the Dinantian division. Ten tables of the stratigraphic distribution of leailds are given: in the Carboniferous rocks of Western Europe, Kazakhstan, Sibir', and the Donets basin; Card 2/3

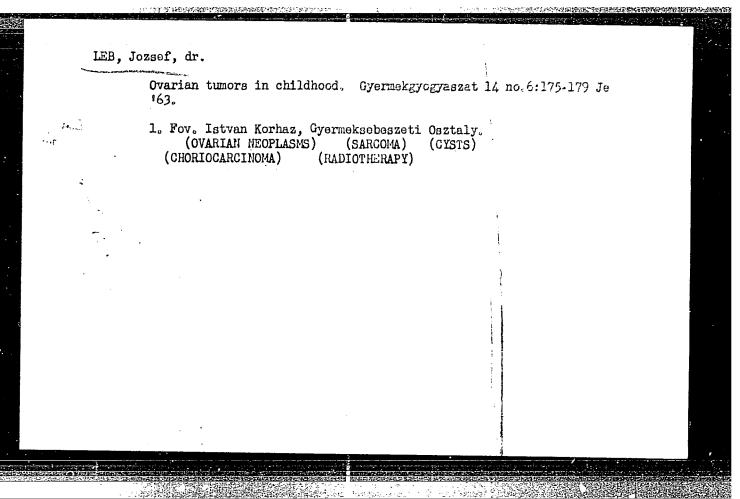
Bivalved Phyllopod Crustaceans (Cont.)

(A) 中华区中国的特别和英国国际的政策和第二条体制的企图部的 亚洲

15-1957-7-9058

in the Carboniferous and Permian deposits of North America; in the Permian and Triassic rocks of the Kuznetsk basin; in the Permian rocks of the Ural region, Brazil, and Australia; in the Triassic rocks of Germany and Africa; and in the Cretaceous deposits of Japan and Africa. Fourteen tables, 87 figures, and a bibliography with 98 references are included.

N. I. Novozhilov



DENES, Janos, dr.; IEB, Jozsef, dr.; DOMOTOR, Laszlo, dr.

Fissura vesico-intestinalis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.35:1660-1661 Ag 30 164.

1. Budapesti Istvan Korhaz, Gyermeksebeszeti Osztaly es Prosectura.

NAME OF THE PARTY L 9019-66 EwT(m) ACC NR: AP6001839 SOURCE CODE: HU/0021/65/000/001/0013/0017 AUTHOR: Leb. Jozsef-Leb, Y. (Doctor; Member of surgical ward and prosectura); 26
Domotor, Laszlo-Demeter, Z. (Doctor; Member of surgical ward and prosectura) ORG: I. Surgical Ward and Prosectura, Istvan Metropolitan Hospital, Budapest (Fovarosi Istvan korhaz I. Sebeszeti Osztaly es Prosectura) TITLE: Rare case of postradiational osteogenic sarcoma SOURCE: Magyar Radiologia, no.1, 1965, 13-17 TOPIC TAGS: tumor, radiology, bone disease, radiotherapy, radiation biologic effect, ABSTRACT: The case of a 35 year old woman is described who developed osteogenic sarcoma on the side of the pelvic bone and sacrum which had been irradiated 23 years earlier following removal of a dysgerminoma. The brief presentation of the case is followed by a review of the concept of postradiational sarcoma and the literature data related to the disease. Conclusion are drawn on the basis of the authors' observations and of the cases reported in the literature. Attention is called to this rare but dangerous complication of radiotherapy and to the possibilities of its prevention. Orig. art. has: 2 figures. /JPRS/ SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / OTH REF: 022

HUNGARY

LEB, Dr Jozser, and ZISZI, Dr Mooniki, Department of Pediatric Surgery (Gyermeksebeszeti Osztaly), (Chief Physician: Dr Janes DEMES), Istvan Hospital in Eudapest (Fovarosi Istvan Kornaz).

"Injuries of the Pancreas in Childhood"

Budapest, Magyar Sebeszet, Vol 19, No 5, Oct 66; pp 297-302.

Abstract: In childhood, injuries to the pancreas are very rare. Over a period of eight years authors met only with two such cases. On the basis of their own experience and of cases described in the literature, they summarize describe their own two cases in detail. On the basis of their experience they consider early surgical intervention important; even in the case of a sure diagnosis exploration is necessary to exclude the possibility of other trasylol in the case of traumatic pancreatitis. 22 References, predominantly Western.

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"Basic Frocess of Electric Discharges in Gases," (Gsnovnyye protsessy telektricheskikh razryadov v gazakh), Gosudarstvennoye Izdatel'stvo Tekhniko
Book W-22459, 22 Apr 52

Book W-22459, 22 Apr 52

PAUNEL, Elisabeta; CHELARESCU, Al., prof.; MIHUL, Anatolie; NENOFF, Teodor; LEBADA, Teodor

Studies on the ballast in the valley of the Moldava River. Studii tehn Iasi 13 no.1:121-137 '62.

1. Membru al Comitetului de redactie, "Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Fizica si stiinte tehnice" -Filiala Iasi - (for Chelarescu).

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1. Odesskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. I.V. Stalina. (Grain--Drying) (Automation)

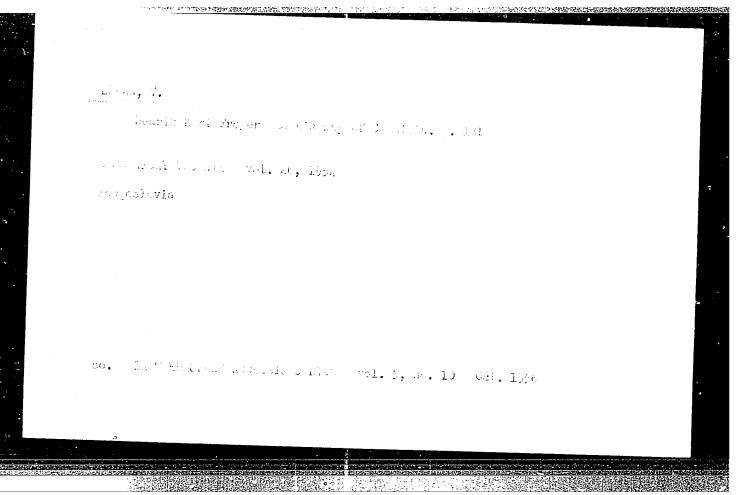
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So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 2, February 1957

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(Alazani River.-Bridges, Concrete)